



Emotions Words in Social Networks "Telegram" and "Instagram"

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Abstract: The paper analyzes the means of expressing emotions in the dialogues of the social networks "Telegram" and "Instagram". The user of a social network uses graphic, lexical, derivational, morphological, syntactic and other properties of the formulation of emotions.

Key words: social networks, emotions, emoticons, intonation, punctuation marks, Internet communication.

Introduction

The paper analyzes the means of expressing emotions in the dialogues of the social networks "Telegram" and "Instagram". The user of a social network uses graphic, lexical, derivational, morphological, syntactic and other properties of the formulation of emotions. A native speaker feels the need to express emotions, but does not have the opportunity to exist independently in the implementation of this need, taking into account the decrease in the level of linguistic and emotional culture of a progressive linguistic personality. The main means of formulating emotions are graphic means, emoticons (smilies), "likes", vulgarisms. Social networks in the last decade have become the favorite way of communication of any age and both sexes. Posting in a group, playing games, reviewing and commenting on photos and news, posting your own - all this is available on any public network.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The purpose of the work is to analyze the multi-level methods for formulating emotions in social networks based on the material depicted there, public information found for everyone (communication in groups, comments on news and photos, own statuses, posts on the "wall", etc. It is essential for us to understand whether the user uses social network rich resources of the Russian language to formulate their emotions. Internet communication is a written oral communication, which is why users tend to graphically imprint the phonetic means of formulating emotions. The main means to achieve the desired result is the repetition of sounds, with the help of which the writer tries to portray as if he would pronounce a word or phrase in oral communication: "Trouble" (Telegram), "How cool! » (Instagram). In Internet communication, as in any written communication, it is impossible or burdensome to use non-verbal methods of formulating emotions (intonation, facial expressions, gestures), which is compensated by other linguistic means: emoticons and "likes". Emoticons (smilies, emoticons) are "pictographic symbols, compositions of punctuation symbols (brackets, dots, dashes, etc.), defined for the graphic designation of a particular emotion experienced by the author of the statement." The main emoticons were indeed combinations of brackets, dots and dashes, which served as an expressive sign of eye and smile when observing the text on the right: :), =), :(, :(. Most of today's researchers evaluate the use of emoticons in Internet communication neutrally and even affirmatively: emoticons serve to improve mutual understanding and reduce the time to write a comment that conveys the emotions of the speaker.

In the use of punctuation marks with the expression of emotions, two opposite phenomena are combined: the omission of punctuation marks (not due to illiteracy, but intentionally) and their repetition. The main punctuation mark for expressing emotions in Russian is the exclamation mark, for the use of which in social networks the repeated repetition is distinctive: “You are the best on the planet!!!” (Instagram), “Congratulations!!!” (Instagram). The number of exclamation points is intended in this case to indicate the strength of the emotion, because there is nothing surprising in the fact that at times exclamation marks occupy a whole line or several lines.

As for the correctness of the use of punctuation marks, their absence is considered an unpleasant mistake that reduces the emotionality of the statement (exactly like an error when the writer does not know that the punctuation mark is necessary, and this reduces the emotionality of the phrase). From which it is clear that emotions can be expressed explicitly and implicitly (without lexemes, but with the help of text-forming techniques), and the second, implicit method is now becoming more and more popular and in demand when communicating with native Russian speakers in social networks. Recognizing the high need for a user of a social network to express their emotions, to compose a message in such a way that it attracts attention, the desire for the user to “hear” the voice, and even the “cry” of the author of the message, it is impossible not to note that there is information (albeit a little), in which emotions are not expressed at all: “everyone with the upcoming shorter” (Instagram). The absence of an emotional component in texts of this type seems to us not accidental. The author of the message deliberately throws out even these means, which are minimal and obligatory: a capital letter at the beginning of a sentence, commas, an exclamation mark at the end, adds lexical means that act depressingly on the perceiver (the parasitic word is shorter). Ultimately, the message contrasts with the rest and thus also attracts attention, activating the reader's desire to find out what happened to the author, which is why he is so without emotional and under. The absence of emotional means is also an emotional means here.

Conclusion

For a modern native speaker, the expression of emotions is an urgent need, indispensable in communication. Users of social networks resort to phonetic, graphic, lexical, morphological, syntactic and other means of formulating emotions. The dominant method is graphic, focused on the visual perception of information, receiving not so much verbal, explicit, as external, implicit, graphic signals. Today's linguistic personality feels difficulties in the verbal expression of emotions associated with a decrease in the level of speech culture, the level of language proficiency of the average person. A deep and sincere need to express one's feelings cannot be adequately realized in texts produced by an ordinary native speaker.

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